

inhabited the same or adjoining regions in the same portion of Upper Cretaceous time. If the surmise that *P. stevensoni* is related to *Hexagonia* be well founded, then the presence of this fungus in the Upper Cretaceous flora of North Dakota is harmonious with what is known of the rest of the flora which, because of the presence of some ferns, palms, figs, magnolias, etc., is regarded as having been of a warm temperate or subtropical type. The descendants, or at least the most nearly comparable living species to many of these Upper Cretaceous fossils, are now restricted to southern latitudes; and it is a logical inference that the fungi should follow their hosts in the retreat before inhospitable climatic and ecologic conditions.

Polyporites stevensoni can be distinguished from *P. browni* Wieland by its much larger pores. The only other recorded fossil species from the western hemisphere is *P. sequoiae* Heer,⁴ from the Eocene of Greenland, and so named because Heer thought it possible that the specimen may have grown upon a *Sequoia*, several species of which were found at the same locality. Unfortunately Heer's specimen shows only the upper or context portion of the fungus, so that no comparison can be made with either *P. browni* or *P. stevensoni*.

The name *stevensoni* is given for John A. Stevenson, of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Custodian of the C. G. Lloyd mycological collections of the Smithsonian Institution, for his generous help in identifying the present specimen.

Occurrence.—Hell Creek formation, Upper Cretaceous, sec. 36, T. 131 N., R. 86 W., near Wade, North Dakota.

Type.—In U. S. National Museum.

ZOOLOGY.—*Two new flying squirrels from Mexico*.¹ E. A. GOLDMAN, Biological Survey.

Flying squirrels occur in widely separated areas in the higher mountains of Mexico, but appear to be rare as very few specimens have been obtained by collectors. In the course of the extensive field work by E. W. Nelson and myself the species was actually encountered only once when the two individuals on which *Glaucomys volans goldmani* was based were captured in the mountains of Chiapas.

In March, 1926, three specimens of *Glaucomys volans* were presented to me by the distinguished Mexican naturalist, Prof. Alfonso L. Herrera, then Director of Biological Investigations and in charge of the National Museum of Natural History of Mexico. Prof. Herrera informed me that two of these were from the Sierra Madre of Chihuahua, and the name of the state had been written on one of the labels. The third specimen, according to Herrera, was taken in the moun-

⁴ HEER, OSWALD. *Flora fossilis arctica* 3 (3): 7, pl. 1, fig. 1a, 1874.

¹ Received September 28, 1936.

tains of Vera Cruz, but exact locality data could not be furnished by him in either case. No other specimens from Mexico are known to me and as these appear to represent two new forms it seems desirable to direct attention to them with a view to stimulating the collection of others. It may be that the rarity of the species in Mexico is more apparent than real.

One of these subspecies is named for Prof. Herrera in recognition of his work in diverse biological fields during many years.

***Glaucomys volans herreranus*, subsp. nov.**

Vera Cruz Flying Squirrel

Type.—From mountains of Vera Cruz, Mexico. No. 261695, ♀ young adult, skin and skull, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), prepared by Luis G. Rubio, November 8, 1924. X-catalogue number 27589.

Distribution.—Known only from the region of the type locality where cloud forest conditions tend to prevail.

General characters.—Color darkest of the *Glaucomys volans* group. Similar in size to *Glaucomys volans goldmani* of the mountains of Chiapas, but color decidedly darker—upper parts near cinnamon brown (Ridgway, 1912), instead of near sayal brown; under sides of membranes and tail light pinkish cinnamon, instead of pinkish buff. Contrast in color still greater when compared with *Glaucomys volans texensis* of eastern Texas.

Color.—*Type*:—Upper parts in general from middle of face and top of head to rump near cinnamon brown, becoming deep glossy black on upper surfaces of membranes; under surfaces and margins of membranes, and inner sides of thighs overlaid with light pinkish cinnamon; rest of under parts white tinged with pale pinkish buff; orbital margins and postorbital areas distinctly blackish; feet dark brownish; tail cinnamon brown above, light pinkish cinnamon below.

Skull.—Skull of type fragmentary, apparently similar to that of *goldmani*.

Measurements.—*Type* (approximated from dry skin):—Total length, 198 mm; tail vertebrae, 89; hind foot, 30. *Skull* (no very dependable measurements available).

Remarks.—*G. v. herreranus* is based on a single specimen from the rain forest region of Vera Cruz. It appears to represent a geographic race characterized by remarkably dark coloration associated, as in other species, with dimly lighted heavy forest interiors.

***Glaucomys volans madrensis*, subsp. nov.**

Chihuahua Flying Squirrel

Type.—From Sierra Madre, Chihuahua, Mexico. No. 261694, adult (sex ?), skin and skull, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), received from A. L. Herrera, March, 1926. X-catalogue number 27588.

Distribution.—Sierra Madre of Chihuahua; reports suggest a range in the mountains as far south as Guerrero, southwestern Mexico.

General characters.—Similar in general to *G. v. texensis* of eastern Texas, and to *G. v. goldmani* of Chiapas, but paler than either, fore feet white instead of dusky, and cranial details slightly different. Contrasting strongly in paler coloration compared with *G. v. herreranus* of Vera Cruz.

Color.—*Type* (worn pelage):—Upper parts overlaid with buffy gray, becoming pale rusty on rump and brownish black on upper surface of membranes; under parts white, varying to light buff on under surfaces of membranes; eyes narrowly rimmed with black, the postorbital areas distinctly grayish; fore feet white; hind feet dusky over metatarsus to toes, the toes whitish; tail much worn, dull brownish above, pinkish buff below. A topotype in less worn pelage is very similar in color, but less rusty above and the tail is paler buff below.

Skull.—Closely resembling that of *texensis*, but rostrum slightly less depressed, the upper outline rising less steeply to vault of cranium; audital bullae slightly smaller, less inflated; dentition about the same. Very similar to that of *goldmani*, but nasals shorter; audital bullae smaller.

Measurements.—*Type* (approximated from dried skin):—Total length, 220 mm; tail vertebrae, 88; hind foot, 31. *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 34.5; condylobasal length, 31.3; zygomatic breadth, 21.4; interorbital constriction, 7.2; width across squamosals behind zygomata, 17.2; maxillary toothrow (alveoli), 6.4.

Remarks.—The two specimens available of this subspecies indicate pallid coloration as the best distinguishing feature. The white fore feet are particularly notable.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Poecilocryptus* and *Poecilopimpla* (*Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae*).¹ R. A. CUSHMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

In 1901 Cameron (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, 7: 527) and Kriechbaumer (*Zeits. Hym. Dip.*, 1 (5): 252) each described a new genus under the name *Poecilocryptus*. Morley (*Rev. Ichn. Brit. Mus.*, pt. 3, 1914, p. 35) renamed Cameron's genus *Poecilopimpla* on the supposition that it was preoccupied by *Poecilocryptus* Kriechbaumer. As a matter of fact the preoccupation was undoubtedly the reverse of that assumed by Morley, for Cameron's genus was published in June and Kriechbaumer's probably months later, for it appeared in the undated fifth issue of a six-issue periodical, the first number of which appeared in January. Further evidence is furnished by the dates of the reviews in *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* for 1901 of certain other articles appearing in *Zeitschrift für systematische Hymenopterologie und Dipterologie* of 1901. An article by Krieger in heft 3 of the latter was reviewed on page 136 of *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* issued on August 15, 1901; an article by Stein in heft 4 was reviewed on page 190, issued on November 25; and one by Bezzi in heft 5, in which Kriechbaumer's article also appeared, was reviewed on page 233, issued December 25. This would seem to indicate that heft 5 appeared not long before, perhaps after, November 25.

¹ Received May 13, 1936.